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Price:—1 cent.

Estimates German Losses As Very Nearly 1,750,000

And of These at Least 1,250,000 Are Casualties in the Field—Most of the Losses Have Fallen on the Trained German Troops—Austro-German Forces Panic-Struck

London, Nov. 10.—Hilaire Belloc, writing to the London Daily Mail, estimates the German losses to date at 1,750,000 men. "I know," he writes, "that this figure looks startlingly large, but the various steps by which it is arrived at are not, I think, open to criticism. It would be easy, by a little manipulation of the figures, to make out very much larger totals. I have attempted, on the contrary, to fix the lowest conceivable minimum."

The Austro-German casualties are said to aggregate over thirty thousand men in dead and prisoners. The Russians also claim to have captured 200 cannon.

Ultimatum To the Rebs

London, Nov. 12.—It is officially announced that the rebels have been given until November 21st to surrender.

2 Turkish Ships Reported Taken By British Ship

Paris, Nov. 12.—The following despatch has been received from Athens: It is announced that a British destroyer has captured two Turkish sailing ships near the island of Tenedos.

The town of Tenedos and the town of Berat, Albania, have been pillaged and completely destroyed. Anarchy reigns at Avlona, Albania, and all that region is a prey to civil war. Partisans of Kemal Bay, to the number of fifteen hundred forced the Governor to haul down the Turkish flag and hoist the Albanian colors. Essed Pasha sent five hundred soldiers to Avlona and they disarmed the inhabitants and restored the Turkish flag.

Much Fish Handled

Large quantities of fish were handled on the various mercantile premises yesterday and this morning.

Schr. Miss Morris has cleared from Burgeo for Alicante with 4000 qtls. fish, shipped by R. Moulton & Co.

MORE MEN AND MORE MONEY TO BE VOTED BY THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE BIG WAR

Premier Asquith Points Out That Virtually All of the Force of 1,186,000 Men Voted Has Been Recruited

FINANCE PROPOSALS INTRODUCED TUESDAY

Referring to the Sending of British Marines to Antwerp, Asquith Says Kitchener Approved of This

LAW IS OPTIMISTIC

And Assures the Premier That the Opposition Will Do All Possible to Help the Government

London, Nov. 12.—In a speech delivered in the Commons yesterday, after the opening of Parliament, Premier Asquith declared that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people originally predicted; but, that it would last long, was certain. However, the longer it lasts, continued the Premier, more great will be the resources of strength which the Empire possesses and available to fill the gaps, replace the losses and maintain our position.

Now On Trial. The Empire is now on trial. The experiences of the last three months have inspired us with confident hope that the longer the trial lasts, the more clearly will we emerge from it as champions of a just cause.

Asquith expressed warm appreciation of the support which the Government received from all parties. England is engaged in an unprecedented contest, he said, and regarding the justice of her share in this there is no difference of opinion in any part of the Empire.

Turks Were Involved By Alien Influences And Bad Counsels

Said King George in His Speech From the Throne at the Opening of the Special War Session of the Parliament of Great Britain

London, Nov. 11.—In the Speech from the Throne the King said: "The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution to a victorious issue of the war in which we are engaged."

"I have summoned you now in order that, sharing as I am aware you do, my conviction that this is the duty of paramount and supreme importance, you should take whatever steps are needed for its adequate discharge."

Area of War Enlarged.

"Since I last addressed you the area of the war has been enlarged by the participation in the struggle of the Ottoman Empire. In conjunction with my Allies and in spite of repeated and continuous provocations, I strove to preserve in regard to Turkey a friendly neutrality, but had counsels and alien influences have driven her into a policy of wanton and defiant aggression and a state of war now exists between us."

"My Mussulman subjects know well that our rupture with Turkey has forced upon me against my will, and I recognize with appreciation and gratitude the proofs which they have hastened to give of their loyal devotion and support."

Maintaining Traditions.

"My navy and army continue throughout the area of conflict to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions."

"We watch and follow their steadfastness and valor with thankfulness and pride and there is throughout my Empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice, the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause."

"You will be asked to make due financial provision for the effective conduct of the war and the only measures which will be submitted to you at this stage of the Session are such as seem necessary to be advisers for the attainment of the great purpose upon which the efforts of the Empire are set."

"I confidently command them to your patriotism and loyalty and pray that the Almighty will give His Blessing to your counsels."

Regarding the sending of British marines to Antwerp just before the fall of that city, the Premier intimated that Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, subsequently would make a more detailed statement, but he said the responsibility for the expedition was shared by the Government as a whole.

(Continued on page 6)

Call Chilean Engagement "Battle of 2 Against 12"

Whole Brunt of the Fighting Fell on the Good Hope and British Case Was Hopeless From the First—Sense of Duty Led Craddock to Face Great Odds

London, Nov. 7.—Discussing the battle in the Pacific, the naval critic of the Morning Post says:

"The odds against the British force, given average good shooting on the part of the German vessels, were hopeless. Two guns against twelve—that is the meaning of the action off Valparaiso."

"Even if the battleship Canopus had been present, her four 12-inch guns could not have turned the scale. They are old weapons and not superior to the new German 8.2 inch guns."

Duty the Incentive.

"Why did Admiral Sir Christopher Craddock engage? There is only one answer—because he thought it to be his duty to engage."

"The Daily Telegraph says: 'We must face this sad business with composure, courage and determination. Strategy consists in having sufficient force, at the right place, at the right moment. On this occasion British strategy was at fault. The enemy had more ships, better ships and faster ships and has gained a notable success. It is notable because it involves our prestige.'

Two Against Twelve

New York, Nov. 9.—"The battle of two against twelve," was how a foreign naval expert, now in this city, and who is connected with neither of the squadrons that fought off Coronel, characterized the struggle of the British and Germans, according to the Herald.

"It was the two 9.2 guns of the Good Hope against twelve of the sixteen 8.2-inch guns of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau," he said.

Don't Count.

"The Glasgow and the three small German cruisers can be left out of the question, for their guns were not of calibre large enough to do damage at long ranges."

"At 5,000 yards the numerous six-inch guns of the Good Hope and Monmouth were practically unavailing against the six-inch-thick belt armor of the big German cruisers, having at that distance a penetration of three inches, while at that same distance the sixteen 8.2-inch guns of the Germans could pierce, on normal impact, seven and one-half inches of armor, a thickness largely in excess of the belt armor of the Good Hope (six inches) and the Monmouth (four inches)."

Little to Fear.

"It is evident, then, that beyond 5,000 yards the Germans had only to fear the two 9.2-inch guns of the Good Hope, in a broadside fight, while the British vessels would be under fire of twelve of the Germans' 8.2."

"There is no doubt," he continues, "that Admiral Craddock, whose vessels had a slight advantage in speed over the two big German cruisers, attempted to close with them, for at 4,000 yards or nearer he would have been able to put the numerous six-

inch guns of his cruisers into play and thereby better his chances.

Increased Unfavorable Odds.

"But in making straight for his opponents he would increase the odds against him, for in a stern chase the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau still could each use four 8.2 guns, while the only piece in his whole squadron that the British Admiral could use would be the bow 9.2-inch gun of the Good Hope."

"All the Germans had to do was to keep at 5,000 yards' range or beyond and they had the British vessels hopelessly outclassed, whether in a running fight or exchanging broadsides. The result of such a contest was a foregone conclusion. In my opinion the British squadron could not possibly have made a better showing than it did."

Big Guns Superior.

"One point of great interest to naval men," said the expert, "is that this conflict has proved the superiority of the 'all big gun' policy. Had the Good Hope, with more than 2,000 greater tonnage than the German cruisers and 4,000 more horse power, been armed with a main battery of 9.2 inch guns, there would have been a different tale to tell."

"One must not, from this," he concluded, "rush to the conclusion that should the British and German main fleets clash the same result would follow, for the big-gun policy has been followed out on all the British dreadnoughts."

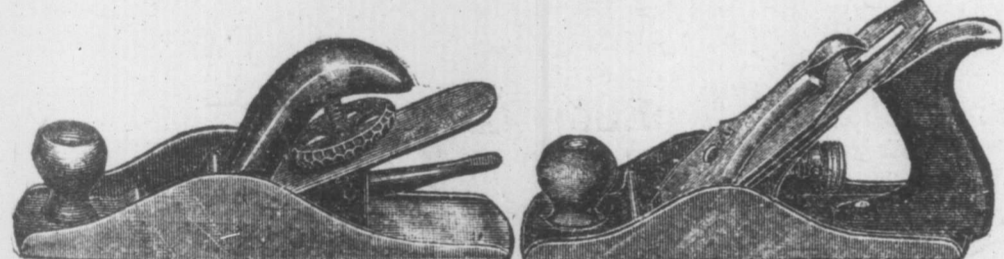
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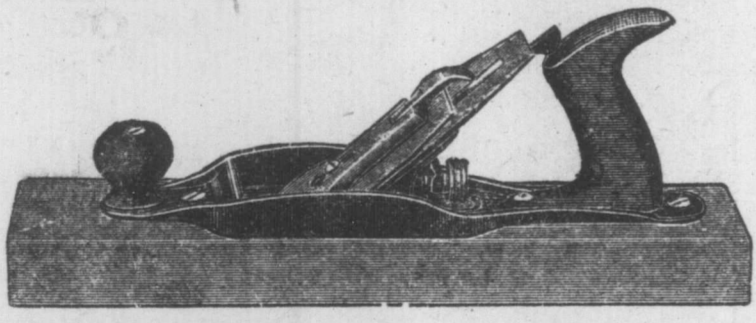
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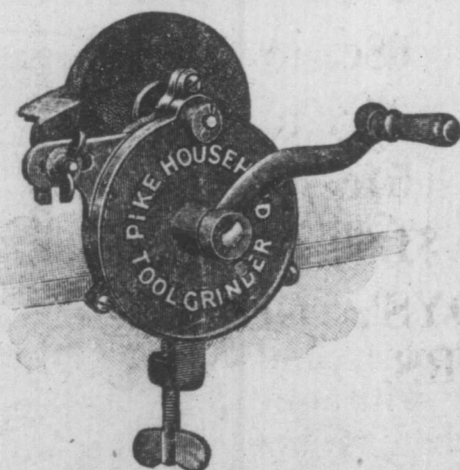
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Game Of Give And Take On The Western Front

Lost Dixmude, But Captured Lembertayde

Paris, Nov. 11.—A French official statement given out this afternoon says that the fighting was resumed yesterday morning with very great severity between Nieuport and the Lys. The French forces were successful in maintaining their front.

The text follows: On our left wing fighting was resumed yesterday morning between Nieuport and the Lys with a very great degree of severity. Generally speaking, our front was maintained in spite of the violence and strength of the German attacks directed against certain of our points of support.

Give and Take.

To the North of Nieuport we were even able to reoccupy Lembertayde and advanced beyond this town, but toward end of day Germans succeeded in taking possession of Dixmude; we still hold our positions on the approaches of this town along the canal from Nieuport to Ypres which has been firmly occupied.

Fighting was very hot at these places.

The British troops, attacked, also, at several points, and succeeded everywhere in stopping the enemy. On the rest of the front the general situation shows no change with the exception of slight progress by our forces to the North of Soissons and in the region of the West Valley, on the right bank of the Aisne.

Outside of these two points the weather permitted only minor engagements which resulted successfully for us, particularly at Coincourt, three kilometers North of the Forest of Parroy, where we routed a detachment of the enemy.

German Report Claims Success

London, Nov. 11.—The German official statement issued this afternoon is as follows: We made good progress yesterday on the Yser branch of Ypres and took Dixmude by storm, capturing five hundred prisoners and nine machine guns.

Further south our troops crossed the canal, and west of Langmarck captured the first line of the enemy's position.

Took Prisoners

About two thousand infantry were taken prisoners and six machine guns captured.

South of Ypres we have driven the enemy out of Ste Loi, despite fierce counter attacks by the British, dominating the heights, north of Armentieres remains in our hands.

Our attack has made progress south of Lille. The French suffered heavy losses, while attempting to recapture the commanding heights north of Vienne le Chateau.

In the forest of Argonne to the north east and south of Verdun, French attacks were everywhere repulsed.

British Troops Energetically Repulse Enemy

London, Nov. 11 (Press Bureau).—Heavy fighting was reported yesterday between the sea and Armentieres. The German attack was defeated, south of Ypres. On the British front the German attacks were energetically repulsed.

On the eastern front, successful Russian operations continue. The Russian

Dixmude Lost But Environs Are Retained

Paris, Nov. 11 (Official).—To our left wing the battle again started in the early morning very strongly, particularly between Nieuport and La Lys.

On a general line our front has been maintained, although the German attacks were very strong and fierce. North of Nieuport we have re-occupied Lombaertzyde and progressed beyond that locality, but nearing the end of the day the Germans managed to take possession of Dixmude.

We are always holding around the neighborhood of Dixmude on the canal from Nieuport to Ypres, which has been firmly occupied. The battle in this section was very sharp. British troops who were attacked on several points repulsed the enemy everywhere.

On the remainder of the front the general situation is unchanged, apart from a progress for our troops north of Soissons and on the right bank of the Aisne north of the forest of Parroy.

At Coincourt we have defeated a German detachment.

Russians have taken Goldap, an important strategic point in Eastern Prussia.

The Austrians are abandoning Galicia and retreating on Hungary.

troops are now within twenty miles from Cracow.

The Captain of the Emden and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern are prisoners, and wounded; survivors being accorded all honors of war, the officers retaining their swords. The Emden's losses are unofficially reported at two hundred killed and thirty wounded.

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